WASHINGTON.

An Address from the Democratic Senators and Representatives.

Minister Motley About to be Recalled from England.

Passage of a Bill Perpetuating the Bulleck Rule in Georgia.

The Senate Votes to Abolish the Income Tax.

Ben Butler Tampering With the Congressional Reports.

Charges to be Preferred Against Gov. Stevenson.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Democratic Senators and members in Congress, at a caucus held last night, agreed upon an address, which was to-day signed and issued as follows:

To our Fellow-citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical and Honest Government:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit suggestions for your consideration. By the terms [illegible]ther to be elected next session, one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen, and nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then, depends the question whether the Democratic and conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority of the House of Representatives in the next Congress, and as a consequence whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant and wilful partisan rule; whether we shall have a general, uniform and just constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust and class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful extravagance. That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result in plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that can't be resisted. Let no blunders be committed by the Democratic party. Let it do its duty and act wisely. If they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to believe success will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters. Let no time nor the discussion of ones wants be manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment; and let the best men be chosen for candidates, and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. And in this connection we feel we have to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States. Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives at electing men who cannot take the oath, and so avoid the odium and disability imposed by the Fourteenth amendment. What if may be said as to the validity of that amendment, or of the test-oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of members of Legislatures who are held by the Radicals to be thus disqualified, will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of prudence and wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed, but in the meantime we entreat you, do not lose the opportunity to overthrow the Democratic and conservative forces in Congress, and for the sake of the country secure a obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by plotting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow us by fraud and force at the elections.

Signed, A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; Wm. T. Hamilton, of Maryland; John R. Logan, of Virginia; Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Geo. Vickers, of Maryland; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Thos. F. Bayard, of Del.; E. Casserly, of California; Thos. C. McCreery, of Ky.; Willard Saulsbury, of Del.; Jas. B. S. Norton, of Minn., Senators of the States Senate, and by the following members of the House of Representatives: Sam. J. Randall, Penn.; Wm. Woodward, Penn.; Fernando Wood, Ohio; Stephen Sparks, Mich.; M. J. Haideman, Pa.; Jno. D. Stiles, Penn.; Lawrence Gets, Pa.; Jno. W. McCormick, Mo.; Boyd Winchester, Ky.; W. E. Niblack, Ind.; O. Cleveland, N. J.; Jno. A. Griswold, N. Y.; Benjamin Wilson, Ky.; Jno. Wilson, Minn.; J. S. Smith, Oregon; E. P. Dickson, Ohio; Geo. W. Morgan, O.; Peter W. Strader, O.; Robert C. Schenck, O.; Jno. M. Shelby, Ill.; Thos. Y. S. McNeely, Illinois; Patrick Hamill, Md.; Erastus Wells, Mo.; J. Proctor Johnson, Cal.; Henry A. Smith, N. Y.; T. Bigby, Ky.; Jno. Young Brown, Ky.; Clarkson W. Potter, N. Y.; Sam'l Hambleton, Md.; J. Proctor Knott, Ky.; Jas. B. Beck, Ky.; Charles Haight, N. J.; S. S. Newman, Ill.; S. L. Mayham, N. Y.; John Morris, ex, N. Y.; John Fox, N. Y.; Wm. S. Holman, Ind.; Geo. H. Pendleton, O.; D. M. Vanauken, Pa.; James Brooks, N. Y.; Albert G. Burr, Penn.; Jno. Reilly, Penn.; Geo. B. W. Voorhees, Ind.; Peter M. Dox, Alabama; Hervey C. Calkin, N. Y.; W. C. Sherrod, Ala.; Jno. G. Schumaker, N. Y.; Wm. E. Burnum, Penn.; Thos. L. Jones, Ky.; J. C. Conner, Texas; W. N. Sweeny, Ky.; J. H. Lewis, Ky.; L. S. Trimble, Ky.; Jas. B. Bird, Ky.; Thos. Swann, Md.; Jno. M. Rice, Ky.; Sami. S. Axtell, Cal.; Chas. A. Eldridge, Wis.; G. H. Adams, Wis.; Geo. W. Cavanaugh, Montana; J. K. Snaffr, Idah.; S. T. Nuckolls, Wyoming; and Anthony A. C. Rogers, Ark.

At an adjournment of the caucus of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives the following Democratic and Conservative campaign committee was selected, to consist of two Senators at large and one Representative from each State represented in the Senate and House by Democratic and Conservative members. This committee have power given them to appoint a Democratic and Conservative executive committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of the city to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congressional Committee:

Eugene Casserly, of California; John P. Stockton, of New York; Wm. Barnum, of Connecticut; Henry E. Slocum, of New York; Jno F. Byrd, of New York; Sam'l J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Benj. Harris, of Delaware; Fred. Stone, of Maryland; John W. Johnston, of Virginia; Francis E. Rebster, of North Carolina; Wm. Trump, of Ohio; Wm. H. English, of Indiana; A. G. Burr, of Illinois; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky; C. A. Sheets, of Tennessee; Erastus Wells, of Missouri; Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; E. M. Wilson, of Minnesota; Jno. S. Smith, of Oregon; Jas. A. Johnson, of California; Anthony A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas; Jno. C. Conner, of Texas; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; and selected from Alabama; Adolph Baulet, of Louisiana.

THE RUMORS.

A rumor, published in the evening papers here that it had been decided to appoint Secretary Fish as Minister to England, was denied by the President when he read it this evening. He did not seem so ready, however, to furnish a contradiction of the statement that Minister Motley was about to be recalled. This, it is believed, will be done in a few days.

TAX GEORGIA BILL.

The House to-day, after a spirited contest over the Georgia bill which is largely much the same in detail as those that have preceded it on the same subject, at various stages of the present session, agreed on the bill to admit that State to representation at once in Congress to repeal all laws prohibitory to the organization of the militia, and to declare that the bill shall not be construed so as to prevent an election as provided by the constitution of said State. This leaves the status of the present Legislature still an open one for itself and the courts to decide, and is in effect a perpetuation of what is known as the Bullock rule in Georgia in connection with the late election in that State by a vote of forty majority. It will be a test question by some forty majority. It will be a test question by some forty majority. It will be a test question by some

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1870.

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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed to be presented to the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Maysville is to have a new bank.

A Maysville firm has just shipped 500 plows to Cuba via New Orleans.

Wm. W. Dunlap, formerly of Danville, is now Colonel of Artillery in the Egyptian army.

W. W. Richeson, the veteran teacher of Maysville, is about to take charge of a school at Ashland.

The Henderson and Hopkinsville telegraph line is about completed, and twenty-three miles of the K. H. & N. R. R. will be ready for the superstructure by the 15th of August.

In a case before Justice Quinn, of Frankfort, the question of admitting negro testimony in the State courts, under the Fourteenth Amendment, has been decided in favor of admission.

Hon. William Brown, of Jessamine, says he will accept the Republican nomination for Congress if tendered "with reasonable unanimity" by his friends in the Lexington district.

The people of Campbell and Bracken are moving in the Newport and Big Sandy railroad matter. Meetings by the intervening counties will be submitted soon.

An unfinished well caved in on a jug of twenty cent whisky some eighteen years ago in Maysville. It was resurrected the other day, and three pints of the "critter" still remaining were found to be worth $50 per gallon, in the estimation of those who tasted it.

Read, the horse thief who last week escaped from the Sheriff of Barren county, on Bodyd's creek, was afterward shot twice and captured near Red Springs. Finding that he was mortally wounded, he gave his name as O'Brien, and asked his captors to write to his mother in Canada.

The following is a list of Democratic nominees for Ohio county chosen at the primary election on 18th June: County Judge, R. S. Moseley; County Clerk, Sam. K. Cox; Attorney, Q. B. Coleman; Sheriff, John F. Barrett, Assessor, Frank Sullenger; Jailer, John P. Tracy; Coroner, Tom Bowell.

Mr. James H. Ballard sold four young bears in Mt. Sterling, last week, and the Sentinel says: "He has killed and taken, during his life, one hundred and five bears, over three hundred deer, five panthers, over two hundred wild cats, and more than that number of foxes. Mr. B. has been an old Kentucky hunter for forty years, and the scalps of his victims are either slung in his cabin or are filed in the archives of Montgomery, Powell Wolfe and Menifee counties."

The Maysville Eagle says: "It has been suggested that there should be at some early day a reunion of the graduates of Mr. Richeson's school. President Grant, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, W. S. Haldeman, Col. Marland, Geo. B. Hodge, and a number of other gentlemen now prominent in the State and country, and who received at Mr. Richeson's academy the foundation upon which their present celebrity was built, have signified their desire that there shall be such a reunion. The occasion would be one of a very interesting character, and if it takes place at all we hope it will be before their old teacher leaves Maysville, which he intends doing in the fall."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Green corn in Greenville, Ala.

Heavy rains reported at Gonzales, Texas.

Mobile does not want to be annexed to Mississippi.

Gen. Marcus Wright, of Memphis, is "up and about."

Col. Sam. Tate is seriously ill at Water Valley, Miss.

Father Ryan preached in Montgomery, Ala., last Sunday.

The Tyler country in Louisiana is suffering for the want of rain.

Dr. J. A. Freeman, of Montgomery, Ala., has invented an improved roller skate.

The headquarters of the United States army in Texas will be established, it is said, at Laredo.

Dr. D. B. Conrad, of Winchester, Va., has been appointed inspector of the Central lunatic asylum.

Texas papers are poking fun at the nigger troops sent out to protect the frontier from the Indians.

One hundred thousand dollars have been given to the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria.

Jerry Bull shot Bryant Sanders dead in Moscow, Tenn., last Saturday. Cause, an old quarrel and whisky.

Rev. Robert Oldham, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, died in Bibb county, Ala., on the 13th inst.

Woodcock, a Radical postmaster from Piedmont, West Virginia, has been arrested in Baltimore for embezzlement.

Much destitution is said to exist in Caroline, King and Queen, Appomattox, Prince Edward and Nottingham counties, Va.

Mr. E. C. Hasnum, President of the Bank of Montgomery, Ala., before the war, and one of the founders of that city, died on the 21st inst.

The Government is removing the negro squatters from Taylor's farm, near Petersburg, who were colonized there by Benet Butler.

The last Georgian who filled the place of Akerman, the Georgia scalawag Czar, has nominated, was Judge Berrien. From Akerman to Berrien is a fall.

One hundred thousand head of cattle have passed through Belton, Texas, alone this season bound North. Forty thousand more went through Gonzales.

Mr. Henry Vance, of Richmond, Va., while testing a new suction pipe, was badly hurt by the brass nozzle getting out of his hands and striking him in the face.

The San Antonio Herald computes the trade from Indianola to that city at $12,000,000, and the Commercial, of Lavaca, claims as much more for that city.

Two young fellows from Big Creek, near Memphis, got out license to marry the same girl the other day. The lady couldn't make up her mind until this was done.

The premium, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars worth of silverware, for the coming Georgia State Fair, are to be manufactured by George Sharp, Jr., jeweler, Macon, Ga., under a contract.

A few days ago, a terrible tornado passed near Mr. David Lockhart's, on the line of Taylor county, Ala., carrying away six negro houses, fences, and everything in its track. The residence of Mr. Lockhart escaped uninjured.

The Indian depredations in Texas are arousing the attention of the people there. The United States troops stationed there are little or no protection to the people or the frontier.

Col. S. G. Hunter, a prominent lawyer of Clinton, Miss., died on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever. He raised two companies of the Fourth Louisiana regiment, which was commanded by the late Ex-Gov. R. W. Allen.

McComb, the party who soldwire-worked Gen. Beauregard out of the Presidency of the Jackson Railroad, promises more rolling stock and the reduction of the rates of freight from 6 to thirty per cent. A new broom sweeps clean.

The Nueces Valley (Texas) mentions the death of Mr. J. W. Stitz, who has been a citizen of Western Texas for over thirty years. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the first settlers of Corpus Christi.

Herbert H. Barber, a son of W. R. Barber, of Virginia, who executed the "Fisher Girl," "The Lost Pleiad," and other works of art, has recently made his first attempt in marble, in the statue of a foot and ankle, which is highly spoken of.

At the late commencement exercises of the Baylor University, the degree of A. B. was conferred on Edwin Polk, of Washington county, Texas. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder delivered his celebrated lecture on "Mexico, Maximilian, and Carlotta."

Charles Gorman, a stevedore, in trying to part two men who were fighting, in Savannah, Ga., a few days since, was kicked in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. He was twenty-seven years of age, a native of Canada and a hard working man.

Nick and George Nichols, father and son, waylaid Braxton Huddleston, near Little river, Frenchman's Bayou, Ark., recently, and George Nichols fired, killing Huddleston instantly. The murderers were arrested and put in jail at Osceola to await trial.

Special United States Marshal McKean, who has been four months in pursuit of Felix Whitworth, the murderer of United States Marshal T. W. Moses, of Missouri, has captured Whitworth at Pocahontas, Ark., and has taken him safely to the Warrensburg, Mo., jail.

Judge Dibble, one of the carpet-bag judges of New Orleans, sued J. Q. A. Fellows, one of the prominent lawyers of that city, and ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court John A. Campbell one hundred dollars each for saying justice could not be obtained in its court.

"A wild man of the woods" in the shape of an insane fifteenth amendment roams near Magnolia and Chatawa, Miss. He travels on all-fours, is not savage, is apparently about twenty-five, and his finger nails have grown to a frightful length. He has evidently lived in the woods, shunning all intercourse with humanity for most years.

The Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon of the 18th announces the death of Rev. Dudley, aged colored minister, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Greensboro' [illegible] 1808, and died in Greensboro' [illegible] 1870. He was the first colored preacher who ever preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro'. He was a native of Virginia, and was brought to Alabama by his master, Col. Wm. L. Dudley. He was in the war of 1812 as the body servant of his master, Col. Wm. L. Dudley. He was in the war of 1836, against the Creek Indians, in the "Greensboro Guards." He was in the Mexican war in the company raised by Captain Andrew L. Pickens, and in the war between the States in the company raised by Colonel E. L. Hobson.

The Alabama State Journal commends the spirit with which the COURIER-JOURNAL fights its battle of peace, but thinks that, if we desire to find it on our broad and tolerant platform, we must take the shortest cut we can find to a Republican club. We are not so sure about that. In fact, we can't see it. BEN. BUTLER, the Republican leader in one House, and MORTON, of Indiana, the Republican leader in the other House of Congress—both breathing death and destruction to rebels—shut out the view of magnanimity which the Alabama State Journal paints in such rosy hues.

The instructions furnished the censustakers contain the word "rebel," and some members of the Legislature of Virginia have gotten up a protest in the shape of a memorial. The official use of such a term, in the first place, was very silly, but the protest is hardly very wise. In the long run, a falsehood never hurts, but a falsehood urged by an epithet is the merest unmeaning, harmless blackguardism. If the Radicals can stand it we are quite sure that the people of the South are willing that they should enjoy themselves and have all the delectation and entertainment possible out of their low words and bad manners.

The report of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in Ohio, made for the six months ending May 15, 1870, shows that the total receipts were $746,614 31; total disbursements, $519,621 53; balance in the treasury May 15, 1870, $226,992 79. The total debt, November 15, 1869, was $10,916,628; redeemed since then, $7,660; outstanding May 15, 1870, $10,008,921. The commissioners continue to hold for the benefit of the Newport and Big Sandy road, $166,648, as follows: Loan of 1871, $10,000, loan of 1875, $29,700; loan of 1881, $111,948. The amount of the public funded debt of the State that really remains unpaid is $9,833,277, of which $5,835 has ceased to bear interest.

In the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial we find the following paragraph:

> Efforts are already being made here with Senators to prevent the admission of Gov. Bullock to the Senate from Kentucky, in place of Mr. McCREERY, next March. Documents containing charges against Mr. BULLOCK have already been filed with a Radical Western Senator, and there are many charges which have not been placed in form. His admission will depend upon the proof altogether. If the charges prove to be well sustained, his admission will be very doubtful. Among other charges made is one that he was in Richmond, Va., when the war broke out, and was a spectator on the robel side of the Bull Run battle; that when he returned to Kentucky he took with him a Colonel's commission from Jeff. Davis, with the understanding that he was to raise a regiment for the rebel army, but that he subsequently abandoned the project. Somebody affirms that he has seen the commission.

As far as we know and believe most of the foregoing charges are untrue. But suppose they should be true, what then? Why should that exclude a citizen duly and constitutionally elected? What sort of "peace" and "magnanimity" is that? Not until JEFFERSON DAVIS is as free to sit in the Senate, if he can be elected, as CHARLES SUMNER, under the same conditions, will there be a genuine, lasting, republican peace in this country.

Gen. SHERMAN, it is said, threatens to resign. When the late war began, Gen. SHERMAN was in obscure and penniless professor in an obscure college of the Southwest, with a salary of perhaps one thousand dollars a year. With this sum, or with whatever pecuniary trifle his services were thought to be worth, he supported his humble family, and no doubt felt that he was doing very well, or that there was no possible chance for him to do any better. The war made him a full General, and for the last few years the Government has paid him about eighteen thousand dollars a year for doing nothing, with twenty or thirty able-bodied men to help him. But here lately, Congress has thought proper to reduce his salary to a sum only one-third more than is paid the Secretary of War, and not quite double that of the Chief Justice of the United States. On this reduced salary, General SHERMAN, having forgotten the art of making both ends meet on a thousand dollars a year, thinks it will be impossible for him to live at Washington, although he now owns the celebrated gilt-enterprise house of Gen. GRANT's, and therefore has no rent to pay. The report is that he doesn't intend to stand the late Congressional outrage upon his income, and that he will resent it by handing in his resignation. The public at large would be very much chagined to see this report fully confirmed, but there is no sort of ground to hope that it will ever be seen by any of the generation now living.

Hon. M. C. Kerr's Speech at New Albany.

We published yesterday a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic convention which met at New Albany the day before, and nominated the Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR for re-election to Congress. Mr. KERR was present on the occasion, and addressed the convention at the conclusion of its work. The New Albany Ledger furnishes an excellent report of the speech.

Having declared that for the last ten years the Republican party has controlled this country with an absolute power—with a power nearly imperial; that its opportunities for usefulness have been almost numberless, and that the wisdom or folly of man never before intrusted to a party such glorious opportunities for the display of true statesmanship, for the establishment of just and generous policy, or for securing by right conduct the confidence and affections of the people. Mr. KERR asked the question: "How have these opportunities been improved?" and to this question his speech is an elaborate, an eloquent, and a truthful answer. Of Radical reconstruction at the South Mr. KERR said:

> After the war, one of the most vitally important and delicate duties of the party in power was the pacification of the country, the restoration of the States to the Union, and the re-establishment in them of the precious right of local self-government. Rulers, who are not insensible to the sentiments of magnanimity and justice, will never attempt the foolish and cruel task of rebuilding prosperity, of restoring sister States to union and obedience, of reviving loyalty, harmony, and material prosperity, by arbitrary enactments, oppressive, and humiliating conditions; partisan and malignant proscriptions, exclusions, and persecutions; indiscriminate and cruel disfranchisements and political disabilities; the election of ignorance, and even crime, to competent classes to rule over intelligence, culture and virtue. Yet these things Radicals in has done and is doing. They have made of the entire State of the South, save only Tennessee, has a decent civil government. To-day it is in the manacled will overthrown because it is not Radical. Not one of them is to-day governed by men of its choice, freely chosen from its citizens. They exist in daily fear of being summoned to the bar of Congress to answer as an object slave to his imperious master, for some real or imaginary offense over which Congress has no rightful jurisdiction. Every one of them is liable to become the victim of vile slanders, conceived in the minds of base men, invited to the surface and rewarded with office and power by Radical policy, and on the basis of such denunciation to be subjected to Congressional discipline, suspended from its equal State-hood, and held by the threat by a domineering Congress until it shall forever assent to destroying conditions. These things are horrible, but true. Startling doctrines of Congressional power are contributed when never new outrages are to be committed. That they defy the past and all its teachings made no difference. They ignore the essential equality of the States, although always maintained by the Fathers as the most sacred principle of the commonwealth, and repeatedly defended and never denied by the Supreme Court. Every thing they do in the odious business of Congressional coercion, in the subjection of the South is done with a heavy hand, in the spirit of a proud, corrupt, unrelenting master. They wholly forget that

> "It is excellent
> To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
> To use it like a giant."

> The treatment of the State of Georgia by Congress would have done dishonor to Sioux three hundred years ago. That commonwealth has been thrice brought in humiliation and almost in chains to the feet of Congress. It now exists under military rule. Its powers of self-government are snatched from it by Congress by the aid of the army. It is outraged as a helpless victim to the malice, cupidity and oppression of wicked rulers. The State has hitherto complied with every condition imposed upon it for admission into the Union. It was struggling in good faith, under more than ordinary circumstances, to re-establish complete civil order and the material prosperity of its people. But it became apparent that its people were not willing to elect Radical United States Senators, or to receive from B. F. BULLOCK its Governor. Therefore, it was put in bonds again, stripped of its power, deprived of its liberties, and threatened with the most degrading punishment, being no less than it should be compelled to submit to the dictation of the Legislature of Georgia, and in defiance of its own Constitution, to elect a Radical Governor and Radical United States Senators. Such is the outrage which Congress will do with impunity, and which it has already done with impunity, unless the people shall overthrow the corrupt and tyrannical rule of the Republican party.

> Georgia is not the only State which has been thus outraged. Mississippi and Texas have been subjected to the same treatment. Virginia is now undergoing the same process. Her Legislature has been dissolved by the military power, and her people are threatened with the same punishment which has been inflicted upon Georgia, unless they shall submit to the dictation of Congress. Congress has undertaken to say who shall be voters and who shall be disfranchised in Virginia, and has prescribed the test oath which shall be administered to them. Congress has undertaken to say who shall be members of the Legislature of Virginia, and has prescribed the test oath which they shall take. Congress has undertaken to say who shall be members of the Executive and Judicial departments of Virginia, and has prescribed the test oath which they shall take. Congress has undertaken to say who shall be members of the Executive and Judicial departments of Virginia, and has prescribed the test oath which they shall take. Congress has undertaken to say who shall be members of the Executive and Judicial departments of Virginia, and has prescribed the test oath which they shall take.

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INUTABLE FACTS!

ft mentioned, without fear of suful contradiction, that the

X GREATEST

IMEDIES

f the Age

the Following:

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WARD WILDER'S

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Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

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A Mild yet Searching Purgative.

These are not quack or patent medicines.

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They are compounded of the purest and finest ingredients.

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They have been tested in thousands of homes.

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All other remedies are secret. Edward Wilder's are open to the investigation of any graduate of medicine.

Use no other. Save health and lengthen life.

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HY: ToTheEdwvow

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Lady Insurance Solicitors.

An insurance agent down South is about to employ a number of handsome young ladies to canvass for the company he represents. These fair solicitors will not approach the stronger sex at all upon the subject, but will confine themselves strictly to working on the fears of their own sex who may be married or dependent. It is thought that they will so fill the mind of the wife of your bosom about the necessity of your having your life insured, that you will never be allowed to have peace around the domestic hearth until you are fully insured for a good round sum for the benefit of your future widow—and whoever she may elect to succeed you.

II.

English Emigration to Texas.

This is a matter which is now being discussed by our Texas exchanges. Letters have been received by prominent citizens in the State, from parties in England, asking information about the country, climate, prospects for employment for mechanics, servants, farm laborers and brethren. It is thought that, with a line of steamers from Liverpool to Galveston, and the rates of passage at reasonable figures, a large and valuable emigration of honest, industrious and moral men and women could be secured. Some gentlemen, who are farming in the uplands of the State, intend to try the experiment of working them with English laborers, and will pay their way out from England and contract with them to keep them during good behavior.

III.

"A Social Parasite."

The quarrel between Professor Goldwin Smith and Mr. Disraeli has attracted a good deal of attention in England. Smith insists that Disraeli meant him when he described him as "Oxford Proles or," in "Lothair," as "a social parasite among men, and a Democrat on paper." The London News thinks Disraeli made a mistake in writing the novel. The Times (the "Thunderer") thinks that Smith was impudent in recognizing or claiming the sketch as intended for him. The Telegraph calls the affair an unseemly squabble, and reviews the bitter things the two parties to the quarrel have said of one another at different times. The Pall Mall Gazette says Disraeli anticipated Smith and other critics' attacks beforehand by describing the critics as "men who have failed in art and literature." Meantime Disraeli is serene, Smith fuming, and the British public waiting for the next development in the case.

IV.

The Indian as He Is.

A writer in the New York Tribune tells the truth about the "Poor Indian" when he says that one of the great disadvantages he has to contend under is "his picturesqueness." We have been taught by Cooper, the novelist, to look upon the "noble savage" as a natural relation of all the original cardinal virtues. If courage, his legends, his domestic relations and love of home flesh have been sung, sculptured and painted, while his cruelty to the helpless and ferocity to fallen foes, indiscriminate sentimental relations, chronic desire to steal horses and drink whisky have been kept carefully in the background. The "red man" is a fine subject for a poem on a water-color, but in reality he is as coarse and dirty as he is treacherous, cruel and given to smelling badly. The fig leaves of romance with which he is clothed will not suffice to hide his moral nakedness. His guttural utterances about his "Great Father," the "Great Spirit," the "pale faces" and the gradual extinction of his race are very fine, but don't console the hardy pioneer to having his scalp taken by the "Child of the Forest."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DICKENS was a Universalist in belief.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is about to go to Egypt, and perhaps further.

THE Chicago lion object to occupying the same camera blanks with their servants.

AN Indiana young lady has two hundred correspondents and is at it all the time.

IT is now stated that 2,000 people lost their lives in the Constantinople conflagration.

IN Pittsfield, Massachusetts, there are more than 350 persons upwards of 70 years of age.

A WOMAN in California has just died from a very slight wounds inflicted by a jealous lover.

A NEW YORK editor complains of being constructed in a street car, and demands the abolition of cushions.

AT a meeting of the Ecumenical Council on the 18th inst., Cardinal Guido, Archbishop of Bologna, made a strong discourse against the Inadmissibility schemes, creating a profound sensation.

WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, complains that John A. Logan "sold him out." Let Whittemore be consoled. He is not the first South Carolinian that John A. Logan has misled upon the right to sell.—[Chicago Times.

THEY say in Washington that Fish is to be removed that he may be made Minister to England and inaugurate a positive Alabama-claims policy, Motley not being sufficiently vigorous and too much disposed to go into mourning over Greek massacres.

AT Ludwig, a deputation of farmers has presented Baron Liebig with the great gold medal of the Liebig Institution. After the medal was struck, there remained of the subscription money collected for the purpose 14,000 florins, the disposition of which is to be left with Liebig.

Now let the House take in hand the question whether any copperhead cadets have been appointed by Gen. Grant at the request of A. T. Stewart, and whether there was any reason for such appointments beside the money which Mr. Stewart has given to Gen. Grant.—[N. Y. Sun.

GENERAL LOVELL, late post commander at Nashville, intends making Louisville his home, and was yesterday seeking to purchase a residence here. General Lovell is a brother-in-law of the late Arnold Harris, a distinguished Democratic politician of Kentucky, who is credited with having written one of the national Democratic platforms.

THE new New York directory gives 201,617 names; annual increase, 15,175. The Smiths occupy 13 pages—140 names to a page—an increase of a page and a half over last year. The plain John Smiths foot up 149. The Browns occupy 7 pages, the Jones's 5½, while the Robinsons occupy but two pages. The Johnsons have 8¼ pages, half a page more than the Williamses.

MR. SPURGEON is about forty six years old, and preached 4,000 sermons before he was twenty-one. For the last five years 25,000 copies a week of his sermon have been sold. Not less than 14,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 in America. From one to three volumes have been published in Welsh, German, French, Swedish, Dutch and Italian; while translations are nearing in Gaelic, Tamil and the Maori language of New Zealand.

THE Madrid Government is trying to find a youth born in the purple to take the Spanish throne has tossed one after another of the royal youngsters into the arena of discussion, and the letters of the press have made a lively hour's work of it. The unfortunate princes were proved to be infirm, idiotic, immoral, of doubtful legitimacy, of unsound principle—their ancestors tainted by history and their descendants by conjecture. One by one they were, to use the gentle Spanish phrase, *insufficient*.

THE arrangements for the appeal to the House of Lords in the Mordaunt divorce case have been completed. It is the opinion of eminent counsel who have been consulted on behalf of the petitioner that the appeal will be successful, and that the ultimate decision must be that Lady Mordaunt's alleged insanity will not prevent the progress of the suit for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Charles Mordaunt. All previous decisions bearing on the case are opposed to the view of Lord Penzance and his colleague, and in favor of the Lord Chief Baron, who differed from the majority of the court.

THE Princes of the House of Orleans have addressed a letter to the deputies of the Corps Legislatif on the occasion of a motion made by Marquis Depere relative to the recall of the Princes of both lines of the Bourbon family. The Princes say: "In the presence of this proposition we can not keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law which exiled us. Nothing has justified that exile since, and we come to renew our protests. It is not grace that we demand; it is our right; a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we are despoiled. It is our country which we ask for, which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone ever causes our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our absent country."

HELMBOLD'S John and footmen, colored, struck in Harlem Lane the other day. The New York Sun says the little Doctor at once mounted the box, seized the reigns, turned the establishment around and drove home, leaving his discomfitted employes starting in the dust of the road. He then formally discharged the mutineers, and sent about replacing them with white men, four of whom he has secured—all Irishmen. The new whip is one of the smartest in the country, and formerly drove the fours-in-hand of Leonard W. Jerome and August Belmont. The Doctor has projected novel liveries for his reconstructed Jehus, which will outshine anything else in New York. They will wear drab coats, buttoned up to the throat, with high velvet collars and velvet cuffs, and gilt buttons; scarlet neckties will surmount immaculate white dickies, and cream-colored kneebreeches will appear above high-tip boots.

CROP NEWS.

Latest Reports by Mail From the North, South and West.

TEXAS.

The crops on Red river are splendid; corn has been laid by, and is represented as being very fine. Cotton is filled with squares, and flourishes to the satisfaction of the farmer.

ALABAMA.

The reports from this State are generally favorable. Along the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga road the wheat crop is the best that has been gathered for many years. The crops are getting badly in the grass in consequence of so much rain.—[Huntsville Advocate.

GEORGIA.

A letter from Muscogee county says: "In this section of our county the cotton crop is as good as our berris could wish. We never had more flattering prospects for a big crop per acre than we have the present year. The cotton on every plantation that I have seen is rank, bold, vigorous, with good body, good color, is limbing out well, and full of fruit."

Unless the rains should cease very soon in middle Georgia apprehension is felt that the crops will be damaged more than by the preceding long drouth.

VIRGINIA.

The tobacco, wheat, and oat crops of Virginia all promise well. A letter from Salem, Roanoke county, says: "The valley of Virginia is literally a garden spot at this season, and Roanoke county looks like the green house theoof. The prospect for wheat is magnificent, and the work of cleaning of mowing machines makes music in every vale and on every hillside. The prospect for oats is better than for years past, and the rich green of the corn fields tells how rich luxuriance in these alluvial bottom lands. Take it all in all, we have never seen a better country to live in than this beautiful valley of Roanoke."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Norfolk Virginian of the 20th instant says: "The number of acres planted this year will surely exceed last, but if the drenching rains continue much longer the crop will undoubtedly be cut very short. Throughout the entire cotton belt of North Carolina the fields are covered with grass and pools of water. The seed are rotting, and is literally drowned. Notwithstanding this, however, the farmers say that if the heavy rains should cease they will, by redoubled exertions, make a fair crop. It is but idle to speculate upon the probable yield, as we have, comparatively, little control over the harm caused by the weather; as before mentioned the rector and president would foreshadow a very limited yield, and the buyer a most encouraging one. If we say eighty seven hundred and fifty thousand bales would be a fair yield."

MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson Clarion of the 22d says: "A terrible storm passed over a portion of Arkansas and Mississippi on Friday last, doing immense damage to the crops along its path, and, it is believed, utterly ruined the cotton. It roads cannot as yet be ascertained, in the vicinity of Council Bend, Ark., and passed down to Peter's Landing, crossing the Mississippi river at that point and striking Mississippi at or near Mahon's Landing, after which it passed down to the head of Beaver Dam and thence down into Bolivar county. If not beyond, complete cabins, fences, trees, etc., and caning, it is apprehended, some loss of life. It partook of wind, hail and rain, which came down with terrible force. The path of the storm was about two miles in width. The crops had been almost unusually promising, but are now black and prostate. The tornado was repeated on Saturday, passing nearly over the course of the day previous, adding greatly to the immense damage already done. The hailstones which fell on Friday were large and round, one of them measuring four inches in circumference, which came down on the second day were jagged, as devoid of form as clubs, and therefore more injurious. So violent a storm has never been experienced in the section through which it passed. The damage is incalculable, and so far as the cotton is concerned, at least, it is total. Our informant has suffered a loss of some one hundred and fifty acres, all of which was laid entirely waste. He represents Madison and Issaquena as in a terrible plight. Immense trees were uprooted. Further particulars of the calamity are awaited with anxiety.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

In some localities the cotton fields are almost literally black, and the plant is not so high by two inches as it was a month ago. To make matters worse, later in every section, the germ or "square" is rapidly falling off, some planters are "shedding out" the cotton. An early change to clear, hot weather might perhaps mend matters, but planters are generally of the opinion that the damage already sustained is beyond repair.

The Hamburg (Arkansas) Shield says: "The crops, except cotton, are very fine. The excessive wet weather of late, are looking very well all over the county."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following is from a letter dated Timmonsville, Darlington: "We have had it rain almost every day for the last month, and it still is raining, and no prospect soon the looks of it. Cotton is very backward, and, in fact, very weather than it does in wet; in fact, wet weather to the cotton plant amounts almost to its destruction. If things continue with us, I now predict a very short cotton crop. Corn stands the wet weather much better than cotton, but there are many bottom lands, is not materially hurt, but will be very poor. Rice is about the only grain that the season thus far seems to suit; it, like chicks, flourishes in wet weather. We have an abundant supple crop and peaches, a plenty for home use. Wheat is very good, and what saved, well stored in the few fair days we turn out well. Oats is very common. Tae Irish potatoes have taken the rot, and are pretty well all destroyed, though this crop does not affect us beyond table use, as we raise none for market. The farmers have used a great deal of fertilizers this season; in one or two they have since the war, and the wet season is very much against fertilizers exerting their beneficent influence upon the growing crops.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis Appeal says that the general crop prospect in that section is infinitely worse than has been reported. Grass and lice are making quick work of what heavy storms left of the crop of cotton, and the planters are at their wits' end to know what to do. Labor is getting very scarce at the very time when it is most needed.

Wheat in Boone and the adjoining counties has not been seriously damaged by the wet weather. The yield will surpass in quality and quantity, on account of the dry.

In Madison county the wheat in many fields has been cut and shocked. The yield is good. Corn and cotton both, if we have not the wet, cool weather, but the injury is no serious.

The Tipton county Record says that cotton has suffered considerably from lice and superabundant rain. The wheat is also somewhat damaged.

The Knoxville Press and Herald says: "The cutting of wheat is progressing in all the counties of East Tennessee. Some little smut is reported, and considerable tangled grain, but the yield will be enormous."

Weeds are getting the better of the crops in Dyer. A recent very severe hail-storm prostrated the cotton in many fields, and the wind and heat the cotton to pieces so badly that it will have to be plowed up and corn planted in its stead. The Jacksburg Gazette says that the prospects are "gloomy enough."

LOUISIANA.

The crops in Bayou Sara parish are generally clean, and in fine growing condition. Planters speak of the cut worm as commencing serious ravages on their cotton. Corn has been entirely retrieved from its drooping condition by recent rains and is now splendid.

During the last two weeks we have been favored almost daily by copious showers of rain, and the planters are now beginning to think it "too much of a good thing," and complain about the grass. These frequent rains are working a wonderful amount of good to the cane crop, and no harm to the young cotn. No material damage has been done the cotton, only that the grass is getting ahead of it. Two more inches of dry weather would, we think, suffice to put the cotton crop in a very promising condition. [Point Coupee Echo, 18th.

A Louisiana letter says: "Reports of crops from every section state that the prospects were never better for a full, large yield. There is at least twice as much surface planted in cotton than there was in 1869, while there is hardly a third or fourth as much in corn, wheat, &c. In many positions of Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southern States, corn is now selling at two dollars and over per bushel, and the supply is very short."

On Wednesday we were favored with a splendid shower of rain, supplying our cisterns, and adding new vigor to the suffering crops of sugar, cane and corn. There is nothing now to prevent a complete crop being their case, in excellent order, with every reasonable hope of a full yield in the fall. The weather is still cloudy and showers are while every day has fine rain or two to fall commenced in good earnest.—[Thibodaux Sentinel, 18th.

We are having more rain at the present time than were brought from in grass and oats wonderfully, and at worst is all that could be asked. Of course corn is the staple, and of this there is an unusual breadth planted, with present prospects it will be the best crop raised in the past five years.

The Mitchell Commercial says: "In this section the wheat harvest will come on a week or ten days earlier than last year. The grain is ripening rapidly, and the golden fields will soon be ready for the sickle. Some of our farmers are scared about the rust, which they say is on the blades of the wheat, but has not yet attacked the stalk, and we trust it will not."

The New Harmony Register says: "Some of the earlier wheat in this vicinity has been harvested during the week. The quality so far is good, and the yield promises to be over the average. The coming week, provided the weather is favorable, will be a busy one in the harvest field."

WISCONSIN.

The Appleton Crescent hears that there is considerable rust or blight in the wheat about Little Chute, commencing at the root with a yellow blight.

About Beaver Dam the hop yards are all looking splendid and promise a large crop. The fruit crop will exceed that of last year. Corn is coming forward for this season, and all kinds of crops promise abundantly. The Kilbourn Mirror hears of great injury in that vicinity by the cutworm, but thinks the damage is overrated. Accounts from Sauk county are quite as alarming, but a few days' labor will soon rid yards of this pest. Prospects are brilliant for a splendid crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn and hops since the late rain." The Adams county Press says: "Wheat, rye and oats stand rather thin on the ground. Corn and potatoes look fine and vigorous except upon the lowest lands. The prospects for a hop crop in that section are far from flattering. A grub has done extensive damage." The Reporter says the prospect of a bountiful cranberry crop in Wood county never was better. The vines are well filled with blossoms.

The Ripon Commonwealth reports the crops looking splendid in that vicinity. The weather has been first-rate, perhaps not quite warm enough for corn, and so far there is a prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Baraboo Republic says: "Considerable apprehension is expressed that the intensely hot and dry weather of the past few days will prove disastrous to the growing wheat crop. Similar weather at this particular juncture in former years has had the effect not only to shrivel the berry by a kind of blight, but to reduce the yield, and it is quite probable that the same thing will be reported as the result of the present heated term. Aside from the requisite amount of moisture necessary to temper the present tropical climate, the crops are not suffering for rain. A Manistee paper is authority for the statement that the present appearance of the growing wheat crops in that vicinity is not so flattering as has been reported, and that the general indications are that we shall have a light yield. It says the stalks have not started out as well as usual. They stand rank, bold, vigorous, with good body, good color, is limbing out well, and full of fruit."

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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DIELON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARR'S	CLOSES. Day.	CL'S
Cin. & Eastern	5:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	10:30	9:15	10:00 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	5:00 P.M.	9:15	1:00	12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & Nashville	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M.	10:00
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c	7:00 A.M.	10:00	7:30 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch	2:00		5:00 P.M.	12:00
Shepherdsville Branch	9:00		3:30	12:00
Shelbyville	11:00	1:00	3:30	12:00
L. & F. Mail	6:00		6:00	12:00
Cincinnati Mail	6:30		9:00	12:00
Evansville Mail				
Boat (leave daily except Sunday)	6:30		3:30	12:00
New Albany	5:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M.		1:00	12:00
Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington	11:30	1:00	3:30	12:00
Taylorsville, &c. (Leave Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	6:30		9:00	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage & Lexington Turn. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leave Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	12:00			12:00

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

Red Cloud and party arrived at Pine Bluffs yesterday morning, when they left the railroad for Fort Laramie.

Edward Darnel, colored, was executed at Dover, Delaware, yesterday, for the murder of John Hogan in March last.

Gen. Wm. B. Thomas was nominated for Congress by the citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Philadelphia last night, without distinction of party, in opposition to Wm. D. Kelley.

Andrew Stafford, mail agent between Baltimore and Philadelphia, has been arrested at Baltimore for robbing the mails, admitted his guilt and committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The great trot at Providence, R. I., yesterday for $5,000 was won by Goldsmith Maid; American Girl, second; Geo. Palmer, third; Lady Thorne was withdrawn. Time—2:24¼, 2:22¼, 2:25, 2:28, 2:28¼.

The case of Gen. W. T. Bennett, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue for North and South Carolina, charged with oppression while in office, was given to the jury Tuesday. The jury is hung, and it is thought no verdict will be rendered.

The corner-stone of the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was laid at Providence yesterday evening, by the Free Masons. In pursuance of an invitation of the General Assembly, the entire Masonic body of the State was in line.

The U. S. grand jury at Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday presented indictments against the Fenian raiders Starr, of Louisville, Thompson, of Albany, and Maguire, of Ohio, jointly, separately, and one against Thompson and Starr jointly. None others were indicted. Starr will be tried on Monday.

Hon. H. Campbell, delegate to Eugland from the Canadian Government, has power to demand from the Imperial Government all indemnity for the late Fenian raid and ample protection against future ones. It is also stated that he will press the importance of aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

St. John's day was generally observed at Denver, California, by the Masonic fraternity of that and adjoining towns. About 200 Masons from Cheyenne and vicinity arrived by special train at noon and took part in laying the cornerstone of the Union depot, which was performed with Masonic ceremonies in the afternoon. There was a grand picnic at the fair grounds near the city. Business was generally suspended.

Congressional.

In the Senate the army appropriation bill was reported with amendments. Also, a bill for the relief of the National Homestead at Gettysburg for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. The unappropriated surplus of four hundred thousand currency, being a part of the sum received from China for settlement of the claims of American citizens under the convention of 1868, was directed to be returned to that country. A bill to dissolve the tribal relations of the Miami Indians after four years, and for other purposes, was considered. Bills were passed declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route. Authorizing the $40,000 appropriation for 1869 for survey of the Isthmus of Darien to be expended under direction of the War or Navy Department, at the discretion of the President. Designating December 25th, January 1st July 4th and Thanksgiving day as legal holidays in the District of Columbia. A bill was introduced to establish a trans-Atlantic postal telegraph service by American cables. A bill to require the National banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes was reported. The Cuban resolutions were discussed and laid over. The sections of the tax and tariff bill containing the income tax were stricken out by a vote of 34 to 30. The navy appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and several amendments made. The bill was introduced providing for additional representation in the 43d Congress. It provides that in any State in which the representative population of the ninth census shall exceed by 150,000 or more that of the preceding census, there may be one additional Representative in Congress for each 150,000 of such excess and for each fraction thereof exceeding 125,000. The States are to be notified as to the additional number as soon as the returns of the returns are in, and unless otherwise directed by a State such Representative shall be elected on a general ticket.

In the House the Senate bill to license pleasure yachts was passed. A bill admitting Georgia to representation forthwith was passed. A large number of pension bills were reported and acted on. A memorial from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for the completion of a breakwater at Buffalo was presented. A bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and the lakes via Wisconsin river was referred.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

What Was Done Yesterday in the Commissioner Imbrogito.

At the session of the Chancery Court yesterday morning the following order in regard to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered by Judge Cochran:

"The court having been unofficially advised that the Court of Appeals had decided in the order of the 15th March, 1870, removing Thomas F. Smith from the office of Commissioner, is void, it is now ordered that the order of that date appointing Robert Cochran Commissioner, and the order of the same date removing Thomas F. Smith from the office of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, be and are set aside."

After making the order, the Chancellor remarked that he wished to explain the reason for the same. He said that doubts would arise in the minds of many whether the actions of Robert Cochran as Commissioner subsequent to the decision of the Court of Appeals, and until the filing of the mandate, would be valid; that these doubts would interfere with the business of the court. Therefore, to accommodate the bar and litigants, Mr. Smith might at once resume the duties of the office, in taking depositions and making the order-ed by the court.

There could be no doubt of the validity of the past acts of Commissioner Cochran. It was well settled in the case of Tompert vs. Lithgow that the acts of the de facto officer were binding and valid, and the court would consider and treat all the acts of Commissioner Cochran as valid as though he had been Commissioner de jure.

In conclusion the Judge said that some gentlemen supposed that because of the decision of the Court of Appeals, self-respect would compel the Chancellor to resign. To remove any apprehensions on this subject he would say that his self-respect would compel him to maintain his position and carry out the policy of reform on which he had entertained for eighteen months.

The ordinary business of the court was then resumed.

It is noticeable as a significant fact that there was but one case argued yesterday, and that was to a special commissioner, John Marshall.

There was also significance in the remark of the Chancellor, made during the day in court, that hereafter no cause would be referred until all the proof was taken in the case. It may be that the reason for this is that, by law, none but the regular commissioner is authorized to take depositions, and therefore a reason does not exist referred to a special commissioner to take proof and report, though there is nothing to prevent a reference to a special commissioner for a report alone. These are questions of course for the profession, but, on mostly good information, we suggest the above solution. The impression begins to grow that the Chancellor has not yet developed his whole case, and that the final result will not be very satisfactory to Mr. Smith.

Judge Cochran does not seem at all discomposed by events, and, we are told, is reported that he will succeed in placing the Chancery Court on the same footing with other courts of the State.

THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises Last Night —the Graduates.

The crowd at Metzger Hall last night, to witness the commencement exercises of the Male High School, was not as large as that which assembled upon the occasion of the commencement of the Female High School Thursday night, but the building was well-filled, and great interest was manifested in the efforts of the young orators and essayists.

The orations and essays were, without exception, well-written, and were delivered in an easy, graceful style.

The exercises were opened with prayer, and, after music by the band, Charles R. Parker, B. S., delivered the following

SALUTATORY:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is with pleasure that I, in the name of my fellow graduates of this year, do extend to you, one and all, our heartiest welcome. Our school-day days are now over, and to-night we must make our entry into business life. Though we may not come up to your highest expectations, still we will strive to the utmost to make ourselves worthy of the trouble and care that has been bestowed upon us, and to merit your earnest attention. When it is considered that to-night we make our first appearance before the public, and besides before an intelligent and refined audience that know so well how to discriminate between the jingling sound of musical words and the ideas which they would express, we know that, to be appreciated by such an audience, we must have something to say and know how to say it. But, as we are mere novices in the art of oratory, we fear we shall be sadly deficient in both of these important requisites. We are conscious, however, by the selection that, although you are able to criticise us most unmercifully, you will forbear doing so on account of our total inexperience.

This is an occasion we have all impatiently longed for from our first acquaintance with the interior of a school-room. This is the event which will convert us into, I hope, industrious, responsible, earnest, yet happy, school boys and GIRLS, hopeful, self-dependent men, which will cause us to lay aside the follies and pleasures of boyhood and assume instead the cares and responsibilities of manhood. We might well indeed shrink from taking upon ourselves such a task, but, when we see the hundreds of encouraging faces of the citizens of our own fair city, when we see the interest shown in the good cause of education by those to whose midst we have passed our lives, we feel assured that our labors will be as pleasant as the past; that we will be heartily welcomed by our many friends on our entry into our new life. As we are required to be a proper field in which to apply that knowledge which as yet is merely theoretical. It is to it as a test the use of knowledge we but a tender shoot; the wood might have prostrated it, the hail might have destroyed it. But, by the careful cultivation in that garden out of which we are about to pass, its growth has been hastened, and its stem been strengthened, until now it can be transplanted with safety into the broad field of business life, and bear fruit to the

We must be deprived of the tender care of our Alma Mater, and we must step out boldly in the path of duty, where our success must depend on our own efforts. We go forth with a store of advice, but we are sadly lacking in all kinds of experience. If we were ever in need of encouragement, it is now. The thought that I may truly say that you are doubly welcome here [illegible] will, I hope, prove a source of encouragement to us. While your presence gives a greater interest in our exercises, and inciting us to greater efforts in our future life.

The highest branches on the tree of knowledge are those of science, and in climbing slowly and cautiously up from the lowest and nearest lower boughs of the tree our eyes have been constantly turned to the spot where the branches of science issue in all their lovely from the parent stem. At last we have succeeded in gaining this position; we have reached the lowest of the branches of science, and we have been delighted with the prospect opening from thence to our astonished and admiring eyes. But, with a well esteem myself fortunate in being allowed to describe the lowest of the branches of the most profound position. It is in fact as if Heaven had kindly doubled man's power of vision, when it crushes him to an anti-Judean splendid and terrible organs of sight, which all possess, by throwing upon every object which he contemplates the powerful and intense light of science. Objects seen under this light appear in characters so various, so rare, and so wonderful, that those who thus behold them for the first time may well consider them the work of magic.

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erate, calculating well our every step, remembering the old, truthful adage, "More haste, less speed." Let every moment be a busy one, and if well, even if our progress be extremely slow.

"Desire not to live long, but well,
How long we live, not years, but actions tell."

But time also is fleeting, stealthy, swiftly—

"It hurries on
With a restless, unremitting stream,
Yet ling'ring more rich than ere did midnight thief."

Let us "improve each shining hour," or it be too late, for

"Time past, time to come, are not,
Time present is our only lot."

And, while we act and think, let us remember that

"Time bears each minute's record up
To Him who sits on high."

No man, however, can succeed who distrusts Providence. We must have faith. "It lights us through the dark to Deity." The laborer at his daily toil, the merchant at his desk, the orator in his speeches, the painter in his studio, the Christian on his knees, are all moved by faith. Have faith in God, faith in man, faith in your own honest endeavors. It was the faith in their God that sustained the martyrs in their dreadful sufferings. Faith in his destiny led Napoleon to vanquish Europe and place his name on the topmost round of the ladder of fame. Faith in the success of his enterprise supported Columbus in his apparently idle wanderings and led him to the discovery of America. Following these illustrious examples, let us have faith. By manner of life we undertake, so long as it be founded on right, let us believe that it will succeed; for, though we live not beyond the allotted period, though we engage in every manner possible, yet without faith it is nothing worth. Moreover, let us be faithful to ourselves. We may be tempted by the fascinating allurements of pleasure, though we be even in the midst of laborious duties, we may not yield, but be faithful to ourselves; be faithful to our country, be faithful to our God.

We now come to the last, but not least, of the three—Energy." We may have all the time in which to act, the belief that we can act, but unless we have the energy with which to act our efforts will be of little value. The man of action, action," of Demosthenes is the chief source of success in oratory. If we cultivate oratory let us infuse into our arguments that energetic spirit which captivated the Athenians of old, the fiery spirit the tree of knowledge was but a tender shoot; the wind might have prostrated it, the hail might have destroyed it. But, by the careful cultivation in that garden out of which we are about to pass, its growth has been hastened, and its stem been strengthened, until now it can be transplanted with safety into the broad field of business life, and bear fruit to the

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

DURING the three weeks ending June 21st the Short-line railroad carried 20,110 passengers.

THE Farmers' Club meets this afternoon at the rooms over the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, on Third street.

ST. JOHN'S day was celebrated by the Stewart lodge of the Masonic fraternity, near Cave Hill cemetery, yesterday.

WE have again to thank the prompt and reliable Adams Express Company for Eastern papers in advance of the mails.

JUDGE J. HOP PRICE, Col. Ph